

PRESIDENT USES VETO POWER ON APPROPRIATION BILL FOR ARMY

Joker Exempting Retired Officers From the Jurisdiction of Courts Martial Is the Objectionable Feature.

INCONSISTENCIES ARE POINTED OUT

Chief Executive Sends a Message to the House of Representatives Which Discloses His Views in Matter.

Washington, Aug. 18.—President Wilson today vetoed the army appropriation bill because of exemptions from discipline for retired officers. The bill, as passed by the house conference, had been amended by Representative Hay, Representative Hays immediately reintroduced the bill, minus not only the section to which the president objected, but with the whole revision of the articles of war eliminated. This threatened to complicate the situation.

There have been broad intimations that the revision that proposed to remove retired officers from the jurisdiction of the courts-martial was in the interest of a certain retired officer who was waiting for a time when he would be immune from discipline to make a public attack on the army. The officer, whose name was mentioned in connection with the report was, while in service, very active in legislative affairs, was very close to congressmen framing a bill until his retirement.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Aug. 18.—New Mexico, Saturday and Sunday showers; warmer; southeastern portion Sunday.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 84 degrees; minimum, 59; range, 25; temperature at 6 p. m., 77; southwest wind, clear.

of the articles of war a provision to which I cannot give my approval.

Laws Are Cited.

"The original, establishing the retired list of the army referred to in the bill, provided that a retired officer should be entitled to wear the uniform of his grade, should be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial by general court-martial, for any breach of those articles. By the act of July 24, 1876, officers of the army on the retired list were specifically declared to constitute a part of the regular army, a provision which is found repeated in subsequent acts affecting the organization of the army available for certain classes of active duty, in time of peace with their consent, and in time of war without their consent.

"By the recently enacted national defense act, the authority of the president over retired officers has been further extended so as to make them subject to his call in time of war for any kind of duty within any restriction whatever. Courts and attorneys general have in a long line of decisions held that officers of the army on the retired list hold public office.

Status of Retirement.

"It thus appears that both the legislative and judicial branches have drawn a sharp distinction in status between retired officers, who are regarded as governed at all times as an effective member of the army, and officers and a potential source of military strength, and mere pensioners from whom no further military service is expected. Officers on the retired list of the army are officers of the army. Members of the military establishment distinguished by their long service and, as such, examples of discipline to the officers and men in the active army. Moreover, they can wear the uniform of the army.

They represent the spirit of the military service, and they are subject to the time of national emergency by the mere order of the commander-in-chief.

Examples of Discipline.

"They are, therefore, members of the army of the United States; examples of discipline, and have in their keeping the good name and the good spirit of the entire military establishment before the world. Occupying such a relation, their subjection to the articles of war is a matter of course.

(Continued on Page Two.)

HUGHES REACHES SAN FRANCISCO AND IS GREETED BY BIG CROWDS

Candidate on the G. O. P. Ticket Arrives at City by the Golden Gate and Is Received With Enthusiasm.

THREE AUDIENCES HEAR HIM SPEAK

Between Addresses the Nominee Confers With Party Leaders on Political Outlook; Speaks to the Women

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—Charles E. Hughes reached his first foreign port today. Before three audiences in this city he spoke of dominant Americanism, preparedness and his belief in the need for a protective tariff.

Mr. Hughes reached San Francisco at 1 o'clock, went to his hotel through crowds which applauded him along the way, held a reception shortly afterward, and made the first of his addresses before the Union League club at 3 o'clock. He hurried back to his hotel and there addressed a meeting of women voters. Tonight he addressed a mass meeting in the Civic auditorium, which was presided over by William H. Crocker, republican national committeeman from California.

Between addresses Mr. Hughes conferred with republican and progressive party leaders here in the interest of party harmony. The nominee conferred his suggestions to a plan for cooperation among republicans and progressives. In so doing, Mr. Hughes said that he did not propose to interfere in the state's local affairs, but that he wanted all elements of both parties to work together in the interest of the national ticket.

Confers With Leaders.

Among the leaders who conferred with the nominee today were Chester B. Rowell, of the republican national campaign committee, who joined the Hughes party yesterday on his way from Portland to this city; Francis V. Keating, chairman of the republican state central committee; and William H. Crocker, national committeeman. Messrs. Keating and Crocker met Mr. Hughes before he reached San Francisco and conferred with him on the route.

In his address before the Union League club, Mr. Hughes spoke chiefly of the protective tariff, reiterating his contention that it was necessary for upbuilding American industry and that its enactment and enforcement should be entrusted to the republican party.

In addressing the women voters, Mr. Hughes repeated his conviction that the suffrage issue should be speedily decided and the vote granted to women throughout the country by amendment to the federal constitution. He reiterated his reasons for wishing this done, as well as the administration for waste and extravagance and declared that under proper leadership it would be possible for America to achieve all its ideals.

Loyalty to the Flag.

"That is not one of my ideas that is in need of achievement," Mr. Hughes said. "We can have no country, we can have no peace, we can have no security, provided we have an unswerving loyalty to the flag, an intelligent cooperation and those who will protect our enterprises and provide further that while we cannot always be sure to open the way for honorable American achievement throughout the world.

"The republican party, reunited and reenergized in this campaign, holds for those ideals and the method of their attainment, and as a great majority party is coming back to the open.

Live in a Critical Period.

Speaking of preparedness, Mr. Hughes said: "I desire that we should take no narrow view. There is a new world in process of formation out of the great European conflict will issue a new Europe. But there must be in a very real sense a new America to meet the challenges of that time. It must be an America that has found itself in a new and more practical, industrial life of those ideals of freedom and justice which are the basis of the American way of life.

"We must conserve the very bones of our prosperity in conserving our commerce and our children. We must not have a contented America, contented because of the prevalence of industrialism, but we must have a new life in our laws.

We must afford in justice, into the future to take account of the needs of the present and the future. We do not need to have a permanent population in this country. An ideal is needed by a firm sense of cooperation and of readiness to do practical, industrial life of those ideals of freedom and justice which are the basis of the American way of life.

There is a new spirit, I believe, abroad in the land. There is all opportunity to take account of the needs of the future.

ALLIES' ATTACKS NORTH OF SOMME HAVE RESULTED IN SOME GAINS

French Make Progress in and Around Maurepas, the Scene of Much Hard Fighting During Past Two Weeks.

CAVALRY HILL IS TAKEN BY ASSAULT

Little Activity Reported From Eastern Front; Most of the Battles Are in the Carpathian Region.

Assaults by British and French forces against German positions north of the Somme in France have resulted in the gaining of additional ground by the attackers, according to the British and French press offices. The French advance was in and around Maurepas, the scene of much hard fighting during the last few weeks, and the British gain was in the direction of Guinchy and Bailleul, near the southern end of their section of the Somme front. The Anglo-French attack, London says, took place along the whole line from Pozières to the Somme.

The gains reported by Paris and London were in the center of the German position on the Somme front and mark another step in the Anglo-French advance toward Compiègne. French troops, it was reported, had taken the village of Maurepas, after the stopping of the German counter-attacks near the village. Cavalry hill, southeast of the village, was carried by assault and the French position on the Maurepas-Clergy road also was extended.

British troops advanced successfully in the region of Guinchy and Bailleul and seized more German positions. London mentions no gain on either other part of this front. The Anglo-French forces captured more than 100 prisoners in their advance.

French Gain Around Fluery.

The French offensive continues on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, and Paris chronicles the capture of two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont. Work progress also is reported for the French east of Vaux-Chaussy, south of the Meuse. In the north, the French and British forces north of the Somme, but south of the line, were reported to have been in the direction of Marquich, a French gain around Fluery in the Verdun region is admitted.

There has been little activity on the eastern front, according to the official reports. Most of the fighting has been in the Carpathian mountain region where both the Russians and the Austro-Germans claim to have made some slight advances. Petrograd says the Austro-Germans are attacking in Galicia but with no success.

The Turkish allies have taken the offensive on the Creta-Serbia frontier, north of Salonika and Berlin reports the capture of the Greek town of Florina from Serbian troops. This movement probably is in answer to the recent offensive, called activity on the Somme front.

Artillery bombardments are taking place on the Macedonian front around Dobruja. Some claims are made for the Italians in the Trentino.

SANTA FE TRAIN NO. 7 RUNS INTO AN OPEN SWITCH

Engine and Three Cars Topped Over at Curra Station; Engineer and Fireman Are Slightly Injured.

Albuquerque, Aug. 18.—Train No. 7, southbound, and the Santa Fe No. 1, northbound, were involved in a collision at Curra station, six miles west of Albuquerque, and the engine and three passenger cars were tipped over. The train was en route from Santa Fe to Albuquerque, and the collision occurred at about 10 o'clock.

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GULF STATES ARE IN THE CLUTCHES OF DESTRUCTIVE TROPICAL STORM

In Corpus Christi the Gale Has Carried Almost Everything Moveable Before It and Much Damage Is Done.

RECREATION PIER IS ALMOST DEMOLISHED

Ample Warning of the Hurricane's Approach Had Been Given and So Far as Known No Lives Have Been Lost.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Aug. 18.—(By Long Distance Telephone to Dallas, Tex.)—Blowing at a 70-mile-an-hour velocity, the forces of the tropical storm in the Gulf of Mexico were felt tonight as it approached the Texas coast at this point. Brownsville and on the intermediate points. Forecasts by the local weather bureau were that the storm would reach here about midnight, and that a 120-mile wind could be expected.

A few details of the storm's work south of north of here had been received early tonight. In Corpus Christi, however, the gale had carried almost everything movable before it. In its wake it had left demolished summer cottages along the beach, and in buildings in the business section and a heavy sea running in Corpus Christi bay.

Waves Whip Over Beach.

Waves whipped over the beach in the northern section of the city, beaching small craft and carrying upon the shore debris taken from a score of docks and small bathing pavilions. Lloyd's pier, one of the larger pleasure resorts on the section of the coast which has not over the water 1,000 feet, had been almost completely demolished at 6 o'clock tonight.

This far there has been no loss of life, according to available reports. Ample warning of the storm, it was said, had been given residents an opportunity to prepare for the approaching hurricane. Damage thus far has been confined to the beaching of boats and structures near the shore of Corpus Christi bay and the havoc wrought by the 70-mile gale which blew almost continuously for three hours this afternoon.

No further word had been received here at 6 o'clock of the fate of the crew of the steamer Pilot Boy, which was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico today in the tropical storm. It was reported, however, that three men of the crew of the ship had been washed ashore at Port Antonio, twenty miles from here.

The city of Corpus Christi is situated on a point, a peninsula, eight miles from the open Gulf, but surrounded on three sides by Corpus Christi and San Antonio bays on the other side of the bay are Mustang and Padre islands, forming a broadwater to the Gulf. One hundred canoes, Corpus Christi bay from the open Gulf, each side of which are situated Port Antonio and Mustang bays, respectively.

What damage has been done thus far, however, is important to estimate a telegraphic communication was not sent in the afternoon. Estimated property in this section has not been seriously damaged. Corpus Christi is connected with the mainland from the top of the peninsula by a concrete causeway a mile and a half long. On it are strung telegraph lines. The latter failed at about 8 o'clock, when telephone communication continued thirty minutes longer. Up to that time no serious damage had been done to the causeway structure.

WIND BLOWS 60 MILES AN HOUR AT BROWNSVILLE

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 18.—(By Long Distance Telephone to Dallas, Tex.)—The steamer Pilot Boy, which was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico today in the tropical storm, was reported to have been washed ashore at Port Antonio, twenty miles from here.

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PRESIDENTS OF RAILROADS DO NOT APPROVE OF WILSON'S PLAN

Brotherhood Men Accept Proposition but It Is Thought the Heads of the Roads Will Turn It Down.

A FINAL DECISION IS EXPECTED TODAY

As a Last Resort the Chief Executive Will Summon Powerful Financiers of the Country to Washington.

Washington, Aug. 18.—President Wilson's plan for settlement of the threatened nation-wide railroad strike was accepted today by the representatives of the employees and taken under consideration by the officials of the roads with many indications that they would reject it tomorrow. The word came from the managers tonight, however, that they had reached no definite decision.

With the situation thus apparently at a deadlock the only hope in the situation lay in the reports that the railroad officials might suggest counter proposals forming the basis of a settlement, or that one side or the other might recede from its present position.

Thirty-one presidents and ranking officials of the great railroads received from the president this afternoon his plan for adoption of an eight-hour day, regular pay for overtime, and creation of a federal commission to investigate industrial issues. They told him they would like to consider the question, and would report back tomorrow to the committee of managers which has been conducting negotiations.

At the same time the general committee of 440 representatives of the employees were approving the president's plan by a large majority and soon after the railroad officials left the White House the four heads of the railroad brotherhoods delivered to the president a letter notifying him of the vote. The employees' committee will remain here at the president's call.

Want Arbitration.

While the railroad officials would make no formal statement, they revealed clearly their opposition to Mr. Wilson's plan, and indicated that they would press further their offer to arbitrate all the points at issue.

In spite of these developments, it was reported the officials might suggest a counter proposal based on the acceptance of an eight-hour day and arbitration of all other points, instead of the investigation by a federal commission proposed under the president's plan. It was stated positively, however, that the officials had reached no definite decision on their future course.

In case the president took no steps of settlement during his conference with the railroad officials tomorrow, he probably will summon to Washington some of the leading financiers of the country, pending such direct action by the railroad. Administration officials said tonight he had by no means given up hope of effecting a settlement, and was determined that it should be reached if possible before the representatives of both sides now here leave Washington.

In their informal statements, the railroad officials insisted on arbitration on the ground that if they gave in this time it would mean the abandonment of the principles of arbitration and because they feared it they wanted the eight-hour day, with no compensation added, expenses, without resort to arbitration. It would probably mean an appeal they might make also to the interstate commerce commission for further freight rates.

Strike Appears Certain.

With the surface, the threatened strike appeared more likely than ever. Since the negotiations at the White House began, and arbitrators have been appointed, the situation has become more serious, and that something must be done to avert a strike.

Having accepted the president's plan of settlement, the committee of employees took no further action tonight, and awaited developments. They were expecting applications to the White House after the meeting tomorrow between Mr. Wilson and the railroad officials.

The giving of railroad presidents and officials who came here to see Mr. Wilson was not a formal meeting, but a conference with him less than an hour.

After Mr. Wilson had explained his plan, Mr. Holden, president of the Missouri, Illinois & North Western, and Mr. Quinn, president of the Chicago & North Western, informed the president that the latter's proposal could mean the end of the railroad industry, and the consequent loss of millions of jobs.

It was indicated plainly to Mr. Wilson that the officials were loath to leave behind the previous attitude of the managers' committee in refusing to accept the eight-hour day, and that the proposal was believed to be impracticable. The president was told, however, that the plan would be given further consideration and a report

DEUTSCHLAND IS REPORTED SAFE IN BREMEN HARBOR

German Merchant Submarine Reaches Home Laden With a Valuable Cargo From the United States, Says Report.

German Merchant Submarine Reaches Home Laden With a Valuable Cargo From the United States, Says Report.

Bremen, Aug. 18.—(By Long Distance Telephone to New York, N. Y.)—A German merchant submarine, the U-107, arrived in Bremen harbor today, laden with a valuable cargo from the United States, according to reports received here.

The submarine, which was reported to have been in the Atlantic for several weeks, was said to have carried a large quantity of goods, including foodstuffs and other supplies, which were reported to be of great value to the German government.

The report also stated that the submarine had been sighted by Allied forces in the Atlantic, but that it had managed to evade them and reach Bremen safely.

The arrival of the submarine was said to be a significant event, as it was believed to be the first time that a German merchant submarine had been able to return to its home port with a large cargo of goods from the United States.

The report also mentioned that the submarine had been carrying a large quantity of foodstuffs, which were said to be of great value to the German government, and that it had also carried other supplies, including clothing and other goods.

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Devo

The president's veto of the bill is one of the developments of the year's contest between the army and Chairman Hay. The downfall of the continental army scheme and substitution of the national guard reorganization against the recommendation of army officers, is attributed to him. Only the force of President Wilson's intervention put the regular army increase in the new reorganization bill through the house in the face of Hay's opposition.

Recently President Wilson appointed Hay to a judgeship on the court of claims and he now is serving his term in congress.

The war department contends that many features of the army bill were written into it in the conference and were never debated in the house or senate.

President Wilson's Veto Message follows:

Caustic Veto Message.

"To the House of Representatives: I have carefully considered the bill entitled 'An act making appropriation for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and now take the liberty of returning it with my objection to the approval.

"The bill constitutes an essential part of the legislation providing for the military establishment of the country and wisely and generously provides for the reorganization of the army of our national defense, and it is with genuine reluctance that I delay its becoming law by suggesting the elimination of one of the provisions which has been embodied in the very necessary and important revision of the articles of war which has been agreed to it.

One Feature Objectionable.

"The existing articles of war are not only antiquated, they have not undergone comprehensive revision for more than one hundred years. They do not always furnish the means of meeting promptly and directly the needs of discipline under modern conditions, and many contingencies now frequently arise in the government of the military forces which were not contemplated when the present code was contemplated. The relations of the government of the United States have greatly broadened within the hundred years. We have acquired possessions and national interests far away from our continental shores. Both the practice of arms and the theory of discipline have undergone many changes and a manifest need for such revision of these articles as have presented long ago. I therefore more keenly regret to find in the proposed revision

The Day in Congress

SENATE.

Passed shipping bill, carrying \$25,000,000 by party vote of 23 to 21 and rejected amendment to attach immigration bill as rider.

Foreign relations committee heard Senate Lansing on proposed peace treaty of Danish West Indies.

Continued in house amendments to national bill in defense measure. Resolved at 9:40 p. m. until 12 a. m. Saturday.

HOUSE.

Representative Hay re-introduced army appropriation bill without section revising articles of war which raised president's veto. Adjourned at 5:55 p. m. until noon Tuesday.